

STUDENTS' WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 43-53 (5-6). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-53 (5-7). LONDON: Party cloudy. Temp. 48-54 (5-6). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-53 (5-6). CHANNEL: Smooth. BORNE: Fair. Temp. 48-54 (5-6). NEW YORK: Cloudy rain. Temp. 43-52 (5-6). Yesterday's temp. 43-52 (5-6). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,688

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1972

Established 1887

## Commons Suspended In Uproar

### Million Jobless, Heath Assailed

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON Jan. 20 (UPI)—The sitting of the House of Commons was suspended today in an uproar over record unemployment figures.

Prime Minister Edward Heath was shouted down by Labor members protesting today's news that unemployment in Britain had jumped to more than one million, and the sitting had to be suspended for nearly 15 minutes, an extraordinary act.

The sound and the fury—Mr. Heath called it "organized disruption"—was enough to prevent the prime minister from even beginning the twice-weekly custom of answering members' questions. Political observers said it was the

Commons rejects delay in signing EEC pact. Page 2.

first time they could recall that a prime minister had been prevented from speaking in the House.

#### Polo Ponies Discussed

It was the appearance of Mr. Heath shortly after 3 p.m. that touched off the demonstrations. At the time, a Ministry of Defense spokesman was trying to defend the shipment to Britain of polo ponies used by troops on Malta.

Amid shouts of "out" and "resign, resign," a Labor member rushed across the floor, waved his arm at Mr. Heath and pointed a finger in his face. Mr. Heath remained impassive.

Then, as the shouts continued and fists were waved, another Labor member threw down a newspaper in front of the prime minister, saying, "Here is the answer to your first bleeding question." The headlines reported the new unemployment figure of 1,073,563, the highest January total since 1949.

"This is question time and I think that the prime minister should be allowed to answer questions," interrupted the House Speaker, Selwyn Lloyd. "I hope the House realizes the position it will put me in. I shall have to suspend the sitting."

The Labor members insisted that the outburst had been spontaneous but experienced observers in the gallery said it had all the marks of premeditation. They noted that it had not been one of those familiar occasions when tempers rise from events in the House, because Mr. Heath had said nothing.

Wilson in Chamber

Harold Wilson, the Labor party leader who was ousted as prime minister by Mr. Heath in the 1970 election, sat quietly throughout the noisy protest. After Mr. Heath had left, however, he observed "that this government was elected solely on the strength of a clear and specific pledge to reduce unemployment at a stroke."

Conservative members, who earlier had shouted "rabbble" at the demonstrators, told Mr. Wilson that "it was your men we had to clean up." Another expressed disdain at the incident by saying: "As a demonstration of an alternative government, it was most instructive."

Mr. Heath issued a statement. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press

President Nixon is applauded yesterday before delivering State of Union address. In rear are Vice-President Spiro Agnew and Carl Albert, the speaker of the House.

### Three Dead in Salisbury Riots

## British Panel in Rhodesia Stymied

SALISBURY, Jan. 20 (UPI)—African mob violence, which has left three blacks dead and 24 wounded in the capital city, tonight threatened to stop Britain's faltering test of proposals to grant Rhodesia final independence.

Massive African opposition to the settlement terms, which has led to outbreaks of looting and burning in three major centers, appeared to put the future of the British opinion-seeking commission in the balance.

Tonight, rioting erupted in the eastern city of Umtali, near the Mozambique border, and at least four Africans were wounded by police.

Heavily armed riot police and troops tonight roamed the streets of Harare, home of 60,000 Africans on the southern fringe of the capital. Last night's violence

spread to within a mile of Salisbury's center.

From two quarters today, including the chief opposition Center party, there were calls for a withdrawal of the Pearce Commission.

Faced with a resounding rejection of the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms from organized African opinion and largely frustrated in efforts to get individual African views, the commission, headed by a British judge, seems to have little chance of success in its task.

A statement from the multi-racial Center party, which has seven African MPs in Parliament, said: "Intimidation of one sort or another has made it virtually impossible for Africans to make their true views known to the commission.

"Further lawlessness is inevitable if the commission continues its present activities. There could be a complete breakdown of law and order."

He called "strong military defenses" the "guardians of peace."

Heavily armed riot police and troops tonight roamed the streets of Harare, home of 60,000 Africans on the southern fringe of the capital. Last night's violence

spread to within a mile of Salisbury's center.

From two quarters today, including the chief opposition Center party, there were calls for a withdrawal of the Pearce Commission.

Almost everywhere the commissioners have gone, they have received the same answer to the settlement terms—a firm "no."

Yet another session by a commission team had to be canceled today because of security problems.

The cancellation was the third in four days.

From the headquarters of the commission in Salisbury came the announcement that Lord Pearce would be meeting tomorrow with Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, chairman of the multi-racial and settlement African National Council.

The findings "undoubtedly included implements for a breakout," he added.

Troops found what were de-

scribed as the beginnings of two tunnels, one of them two feet deep and 18 inches wide. Floor tiles had been glued together to cover the hole in one hut, Brig. Pratt said.

In the continuing Ulster violence, three bombs exploded in Newry today, injuring nine persons and destroying an income tax office. A bomb also exploded in the town hall.

Patrol Is Ambushed

Snipers ambushed an army patrol a half mile from the center of Belfast and fired at least 15 bullets into their armored cars. No soldiers were injured.

While the search of the Long Kesh camp was in progress, the Northern Ireland government banned visits there, but said the restriction might be lifted tomorrow.

No one has escaped from the camp since the government ordered security suspects—mostly alleged members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army—to be interned last August.

A number of people have es-

capled from the Crumlin Road Prison in Belfast and earlier this week seven IRA suspects escaped from the prison ship Maldstone in Belfast harbor.

Council of Europe Clash

STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 20 (UPI)—A technical debate on controlling the sale and possession of firearms erupted into a clash between British and Irish delegates in the Council of Europe's consultative assembly today.

Justice Minister Desmond O'Malley of the Irish Republic attacked the British government's policy as responsible for having "provoked, exacerbated and prolonged" violence in Northern Ireland.

A British member of Parliament, Douglas Dodds-Parker, rejected this as "a disgraceful, untruthful and wholly inaccurate attack on a friendly government."

In his speech, the Irish minister said his government was doing everything possible to prevent the south from being used as a base for terrorists operating in the north.

Although Dublin shared an aim with the subversive elements

reunification of Ireland—it un-

reservedly condemned the violence

that were looted and burned during violence on outskirts of Salisbury Wednesday.

ers petroleum exports from the six states both from the eastern Mediterranean and the gulf.

Earlier, Nadim Pachachi, director of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and George T. Piercy, vice-president of Esso and leader of the company negotiating team, said they were both "satisfied" with the agreement.

Of the other five OPEC member countries, Venezuela had previously fixed new crude oil prices unilaterally, and Algeria and Indonesia do not have any problem because they sell directly in the open market. Libya and Nigeria will have their own talks with the oil companies, using today's agreement as a base.

OPEC officials said the increase agreed on today would represent about \$300 million a year more for the six gulf states.

Company spokesman, at a news briefing, said today's agreement would provide the six Persian Gulf states with added revenue of \$700 million a year, based on present production, or about \$100 million less than the OPEC figure.

Although Dublin shared an aim with the subversive elements

reunification of Ireland—it un-

reservedly condemned the violence

that were looted and burned during violence on outskirts of Salisbury Wednesday.

## INTERNATIONAL



# Tribune

Austria	8 S	Lebanon	70 P
Belgium	12 F	Liechtenstein	12 P
Denmark	2 D	Morocco	120 Ch
Eire (inc. Irel.)	2 P	Netherlands	1 P
Finland	1 D	Portugal	3 Pct.
France	10 D.M.	Spain	15 Pct.
Germany	10 D.M.	Sweden	175 S.K.
Great Britain	12 P	Switzerland	12 P
Iceland	10 Drs.	Yugoslavia	124.75
Iran	12 R	U.S. Military	50.25
Ireland	12 R	U.S.	8 D
Israel	120 Lira	Venezuela	12 D

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,688

\*\*

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1972

Established 1887

### State of the Union Address

## Nixon Asks Congress to Back His Peace, Prosperity Drives

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—In an election-year State of the Union address, President Nixon challenged Congress today to put aside partisanship and to act in 1972 on the major uncompleted business before it.

Speaking before a joint session, with his Democratic rivals seated before him in the House chamber, the President appealed for "high statesmanship" to deal seriously with the nation's urgent needs.

Although he made no major new proposals, he reminded Congress that it has before it some 90 recommendations he has made in the past, including the six-point reform program he described a year ago as the basis for "a new American revolution."

The President promised to make two major recommendations later in the year, one to stimulate technological research and development and the other to meet the gathering crisis of school finance and property taxes.

Of the domestic economy, Mr. Nixon said: "Here at home, we are making progress toward our goal of a new prosperity without

"We can look with confidence to 1972 as the year when the back of inflation will finally be broken."

But the President said that despite the Vietnam war's winding down, higher research-and-development costs, pay increases for the military and civilians and the need for new weapons will force his new budget to increase defense spending. The budget will be submitted to Congress Monday.

He called "strong military defenses" the "guardians of peace."

His campaign for peace, he declared, is behind his forthcoming trip to China and the Soviet Union. The President said the United States has differences with those nations but must "do everything in our power to insure that we will be able to talk about those differences rather than fight about them."

"We now have within our reach," Mr. Nixon declared, "the goal of insuring that the next generation can be the first generation in this century to be spared the scourges of war."

Mr. Nixon was interrupted 13 times by applause in the course of his speech.

New Talks Urged

The other call for withdrawal of the commission came from leading African trade union leader Albert Mugabe, who urged Britain to start negotiations anew for a fresh set of settlement proposals, this time including African leaders.

Almost everywhere the commissioners have gone, they have received the same answer to the settlement terms—a firm "no."

Yet another session by a commission team had to be canceled today because of security problems.

The cancellation was the third in four days.

From the headquarters of the commission in Salisbury came the announcement that Lord Pearce would be meeting tomorrow with Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, chairman of the multi-racial and settlement African National Council.

The findings "undoubtedly included implements for a breakout," he added.

Troops found what were de-

### Nixon's Main Points

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Here at a glance is what President Nixon told Congress today in his State of the Union address:

**Politics**—Because of next November's election, Congress will face political pressures but must resist these and show "high statesmanship" in acting on vital legislation.

**Technology**—A federal partnership in research and development is needed to advance technology, create jobs and make American industry more competitive in world markets. Story, page 3.

**Schools and Taxes**—The President later this year will propose a plan to finance public schools and ease the burden of local property taxes.

**Defense**—The new federal budget due Monday will call for development of new weapons systems and higher defense spending. Story, page 2.

**Summitry**—Mr. Nixon will go to Peking and Moscow "with no illusions" but hopeful that, despite differences, it will be possible to find ways to talk about disputes instead of fighting about them.

**Economy**—Statistics are encouraging but unemployment is too high; "our goal is full employment in peacetime—and we intend to meet that goal."

Excerpts from the President's address, Page 2.

why Mr. Nixon sees a need to increase defense outlays, Sen. Muskie declared.

One of his leading rivals for the White House, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., who was seated beside Sen. Muskie during the Nixon address, said the speech creates "a major confrontation with the leaders of Congress," a confrontation unlikely to produce action.

#### Tax-Reform Bid

Sen. Humphrey said Mr. Nixon's comment on high property taxes indicated that he planned to replace them with "a new tax" in the form of a value-added levy. The senator said such a tax would greatly increase the cost of living. He called instead for a total reform of the tax structure to make it more equitable.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, another Democratic presidential hopeful, was not present for the speech but issued a statement charging the President with giving "a political platform instead of a program that will help those in distress all over America."

The President drew laughter early in his speech by remarking that probably never before had so many presidential candidates been in the House chamber at one time.

## 5 Months' Growth of Hair Gets Airman 3 Months at Hard Labor

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—An American airman who has not been to a barber in five months was convicted tonight of refusing orders to get a haircut and sentenced to three months at hard labor.

A military court also sentenced Airman 1st Cl. Ned Posey, 22, of Lead, S.D., to a \$600 fine and deducted him to basic airmen. Airman Posey refused to comment on the verdict, but he appeared surprised by the severity. He could have received a maximum sentence of six months at hard labor, a bad conduct discharge and loss of two-thirds of his pay.

Airman Posey, testifying in his own defense, claimed a soldier's short military hair "alienates him from his own generation."

"I like my hair long," he told the court. "It aligns me with a generation I believe in. I strongly feel the Air Force should not reflect only part of America but all groups."

He pleaded not guilty to charges of disobeying an officer's order. A defense motion to have the charges thrown out was dismissed by the judge.

## U.S. Presses N. Vietnam on Lost Airmen

### Query Unanswered At Paris Session

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 20 (WP)—The United States today pressed Hanoi to clarify the status of 14 downed American airmen known to have landed alive in North Vietnam, but not officially listed by the Communists as prisoners of war.

The final session of the third year of the stalled four-party peace talks was also marked by American and South Vietnamese displeasure with the French government for apparently authorizing a Communist-backed anti-war meeting to be held in suburban Versailles next month.

Deputy U.S. negotiator Heyward Isham—substituting for Ambassador William J. Porter, who is in the United States on private business which may be followed by consultations in Washington—received no direct reply from the Communists on the prisoner list.

Mr. Isham asked Hanoi to explain the "contradiction" between the allegedly "complete" list of 388 POWs released by North Vietnam in December, 1970, and the fact that the 14 men named now did not appear on it. The Defense Department's most recent list gives the names of 381 men lost over North Vietnam and believed captive, but it does include all the men named today.

#### Incomplete List

Although Mr. Isham provided the detailed circumstances of the 14 men's presumed capture, only about half of them are listed by the Pentagon as POWs because of insufficient evidence about their fate.

Allied unhappiness with the French government was scarcely disguised for authorizing the Feb. 11-13 meeting in Versailles of the World Assembly for Peace and Independence in Indochina.

Technically both Mr. Ledogar and his Saigon counterpart, Nguyen Triu Dan, limited their more pointed remarks to concern that holding the meeting so close to Paris would do violence to the French "undertaking" to maintain a neutral atmosphere given when the preliminary negotiations began here in May, 1968.

But Mr. Ledogar's comment also indicated that the United States was becoming increasingly annoyed with recent official French statements on Vietnam.

The latest example involved French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who earlier in the week during a visit to Tokyo noted renewed U.S. bombing in North Vietnam. He said if that is Vietnamization, then I don't like Vietnamization.

Another motion, backed by the Conservatives and stressing that the Common Market treaty would not become law until formally ratified by Parliament, was approved, 296-276.

The opposition motion, deliberated over in narrow terms to win maximum support, urged the government not to sign the treaty of accession until full text had been published and put before the house for consideration.

Opening the Labor attack Peter Shore said Britons had been given no choice about market entry and were being "made to swallow the Treaty of Rome and the treaty of accession, even though this involves the most brutal force-feeding."

#### 'Praesum Shock' Predicted

He warned that the British people would receive a profound shock on seeing the full text.

"Here we will find not those glowing and imprecise verbal formulas of Mr. Eppen, stimulated at times by coffee, cognac, and occasionally champagne, but the flat and stale prose of the morning after—and a very sober document it will be."

But Geoffrey Rippon, the chief British negotiator of entry denied in a reply that the treaty text would surprise anyone and said it was essentially the definition in legal terms of the terms reached in negotiations.

It would be impossible to furnish English-language texts of the agreement before Saturday. Final details were completed by British and EEC officials early Tuesday after 18 months of bargaining. Parts of the treaty still are being translated into English.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—The Senate Democratic Policy Committee yesterday adopted a resolution calling on President Nixon to withdraw all forces from Indochina within six months, contingent upon the release of U.S. prisoners of war.

The resolution, adopted unanimously by 11 members of the committee present, provided that it be "the policy of the United States to terminate at the earliest practicable time all military operations of the United States in Indochina and to provide for the prompt and orderly withdrawal of all United States military forces within six months, subject to the release of all American prisoners of war."

In line with this policy, the resolution calls upon the President to set a final date for withdrawal, to negotiate an immediate cease-fire and to negotiate with North Vietnam a phased and rapid withdrawal of U.S. forces in return for a phased release of prisoners.

The policy committee thus set the stage for continued legislative attempts by the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., to impose upon Mr. Nixon by law a fixed timetable for withdrawal from Indochina. Sen. Mansfield serves as chairman of the committee.

The report by Seymour Hersh, Pulitzer Prize-winner, in the New Yorker magazine said that, according to documents of an inquiry by Lt.-Gen. William Peers, 347 men, women and children were killed at My Lai and as many as 80 more died in the nearby village of My Khe. The generally accepted figure for the My Lai dead has been under 200, and there have been no official reports on the incident at My Khe, two miles from My Lai.

#### Briton Going to India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—The British foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, will visit India from Feb. 5 to 7 to talk with the Indian external affairs minister, Swaran Singh, it was announced today.

#### U.S. Canadian Temperatures

at 1700 GMT above at the east



## U.K. Commission Stymied By African Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

Bulawayo, Rhodesia's second city, but that Gwelo, scene of three days of looting and burning earlier this week, was quiet.

The riots in Salisbury and Port Victoria yesterday broke out soon after announcement of the detention of former Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister Garfield Todd and his daughter Judy, white supporters of the anti-settlement campaign.

Riot police today swooped on the Musheke African quarter of Port Victoria and rounded up 200 suspects in a bid to thwart any renewal of violence.

Meanwhile, Philip Mansfield, a British Foreign Office official, arrived in Salisbury today to inquire into the detention of Mr. Todd and his daughter. He is expected to have discussions with Rhodesian officials tomorrow.

UPL

RESIGNS—Ronald Sadomba, one of Center party's eight African members of Rhodesian Parliament, announced Wednesday that he has resigned because he said his constituents rejected outright the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals.

## Commons Rejects Labor Bid To Delay EEC Pact Signing

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The House of Commons rejected by a 21-vote margin tonight a Labor demand that Prime Minister Edward Heath should postpone signing of the treaty taking Britain into the Common Market.

The vote was 286-277, a bigger

## Suspension Of Commons

(Continued from Page 1) through his office saying that he "deplored the organized disruption" and that he would answer questions on unemployment if given the chance. He will get this on Monday when he plans to speak during a debate on the problem.

Government officials recognize the political dangers in the high level of unemployment and acknowledged sadly that efforts in recent months to prod a sluggish economy have failed. The stock market has risen—it reached the highest level in three years today—but production remains slack and corporate investment is down.

The rate of unemployment reported today was 4.3 percent lower than the more than 6 percent in the United States. But the figure, particularly when it represents more than one million jobless, comes as an emotional shock in Britain, where early postwar levels stood at about one percent.

## WEATHER

ALGARVE ... 0 55 Partly cloudy  
AMSTERDAM ... 12 55 Partly cloudy  
ANCONA ... 0 55 Very cloudy  
ATHENS ... 7 45 Rain  
BERICHT ... 15 59 Very cloudy  
BERMUDA ... 8 55 Overcast  
BERLIN ... 15 59 Overcast  
BRUSSELS ... 15 59 Rain  
BUDAPEST ... 5 57 Sunny  
CAGLIARI ... 15 59 Partly cloudy  
CARRASQUE ... 16 61 Cloudy  
COPENHAGEN ... 15 59 Rainy  
COSTA DEL SOL ... 11 52 Overcast  
DUBLIN ... 12 55 Partly cloudy  
EDINBURGH ... 10 59 Partly cloudy  
FLORENCE ... 10 59 Sunny  
GRENADA ... 10 59 Partly cloudy  
HELSINKI ... 10 59 Snow  
ISTANBUL ... 5 57 Cloudy  
LA PALMAS ... 15 59 Cloudy  
LIMA ... 12 55 Partly cloudy  
LONDON ... 4 55 Partly cloudy  
LUGANO ... 4 55 Partly cloudy  
MADRID ... 4 55 Very cloudy  
MILAN ... 6 53 Very cloudy  
MONTREAL ... 12 55 Partly cloudy  
MOSCOW ... 12 55 Very cloudy  
MUNICH ... 0 55 Sunny  
NEW YORK ... 5 41 Partly cloudy  
NIGHT ... 15 59 Partly cloudy  
OSLO ... 11 59 Rain  
PARIS ... 4 55 Partly cloudy  
PRAGUE ... 5 27 Snow  
ROME ... 10 55 Partly cloudy  
SANTORINI ... 10 59 Partly cloudy  
ST. TEL AVIV ... 15 54 Very cloudy  
TENIS ... 15 59 Partly cloudy  
VENICE ... 5 57 Sunny  
VIENNA ... 10 59 Partly cloudy  
WARSZAWA ... 5 28 Cloudy  
WASHINGTON ... 5 41 Rain  
ZURICH ... 27 Overcast

## Army Denial On Massacre

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—The Army today denied that it was covering up facts about the My Lai massacre in South Vietnam.

Acting Army Secretary Kenneth Bellon made the denial in a letter to congressional committee following publication of new report on the 1968 massacre by the reporter who originally broke the story.

The report by Seymour Hersh, Pulitzer Prize-winner, in the New Yorker magazine said that, according to documents of an inquiry by Lt.-Gen. William Peers, 347 men, women and children were killed at My Lai and as many as 80 more died in the nearby village of My Khe.

The generally accepted figure for the My Lai dead has been under 200, and there have been no official reports on the incident at My Khe, two miles from My Lai.



SECRET BASE—Laotian military base of Long Chen, seen from a helicopter Wednesday, has been badly damaged and virtually put out of action, as the result of a Communist attack which began on December 31, 1971. Base has been maintained by CIA to help Laotian irregulars battle North Vietnamese troops. It consists of a mile-long runway with reloading facilities and stores of bombs for Laotian T-28 bombers as well as clusters of communications buildings at both ends.

## As Part of Arms Buildup

### Nixon Bares

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP)—

President Nixon disclosed today that he has ordered a sharp and costly speedup in Pentagon efforts to develop a new class of missile-firing submarines. He implied that the move was to offset growing Soviet nuclear

missiles.

The Presidential announcement,

in the State of the Union message,

was the first major defense

decision of the year.

Administration insiders say

that if a production decision is

made, a fleet of about 30 of

these vessels would be built at

an estimated cost of between \$30

and \$40 billion.

While an increase in the U.S. missile budget has been planned for some time, the decision to make a big jump in the new budget was made only recently, sources say, and will speed the date when the first new submarine could be ready—from early in the 1980s to about 1978.

Even if submarines are included in a SALT pact, UMS could

still go ahead since it has never

been made clear how both super-

powers would handle the question

of replacing weapons as they

grow obsolete.

Although U.S. subs are rated as

far superior to their Soviet com-

petitors, they are older.

In his written message, he said

that "we cannot ignore the fact

that others are going forward

with major increases in their own

arms programs."

Although U.S. subs are rated as

far superior to their Soviet com-

petitors, they are older.

In his written message, he said

that "we cannot ignore the fact

that others are going forward

with major increases in their own

arms programs."

Although U.S. subs are rated as

far superior to their Soviet com-

petitors, they are older.

In his written message, he said

that "we cannot ignore the fact

that others are going forward

with major increases in their own

arms programs."

Although U.S. subs are rated as

far superior to their Soviet com-

petitors, they are older.

In his written message, he said

that "we cannot ignore the fact

that others are going forward

with major increases in their own

arms programs."

Although U.S. subs are rated as

far superior to their Soviet com-

petitors, they are older.

In his written message, he said

that "we cannot ignore the fact

that others are going forward

with major increases in their own

arms programs."

Although U.S. subs are rated as

far superior to their Soviet com-

petitors, they are older.

In his written message, he said

Kissinger Puts Politics First

## Nixon Reportedly Shelved Proposals for Soviet Trade

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Commerce Secretary Maurice E. Stans has made far-reaching proposals to President Nixon for expanding trade with the Soviet Union, but so far they have been shelved by the White House pending an improvement in the Soviet-American political climate, a well-placed administration source said.

The sources reported a substantial disagreement between the Commerce Department and Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security affairs adviser, on how to respond to Soviet overtures for negotiating a comprehensive trade agreement that would remove barriers on both sides.

Mr. Nixon, it is said, favors an

increase in trade, but he agrees with Mr. Kissinger's decision to link trade agreements to progress in the political sphere. Mr. Stans and other top Commerce Department officials have argued that a major breakthrough in the trade field could produce, on its own, a better political climate.

Mr. Stans made his recommendations to Mr. Nixon in early December after an 11-day visit to the Soviet Union, the sources said. That trip, in which he met with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Foreign Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev, was planned at a time of exceptionally good Soviet-American relations. The Big Four Berlin accord had been signed and Mr. Nixon had announced his trip to Moscow this May.

"Two months ago the signal was green," one Commerce Department official said, referring to the White House approval of the Stans mission to Russia. "Now it is amber with a reddish tint."

By the time Mr. Stans returned to Washington, the fighting between India and Pakistan had broken out. The Soviet support for India irritated Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, and they ordered the Commerce Department to take a less enthusiastic public posture on the prospects for Soviet-American trade.

Mr. Stans, while in Moscow, and shortly after his return to the United States, had been rather enthusiastic about the possible increase in trade. He had said that trade could rise into the billions of dollars from the current \$200 million yearly.

But to achieve a breakthrough, he reported to Mr. Nixon, the administration must be prepared to authorize the Export-Import Bank, an independent government agency, to grant credits for exports to the Soviet Union and the Congress must be asked to pass legislation opening the way to giving the Russians most-favored-nation or regular tariff treatment.

The Soviet side, in any negotiations, would be asked to settle the outstanding debts relating to World War II lend-lease shipments and to provide American businessmen with commercial opportunities similar to those offered Western European commercial representatives, Mr. Stans said, according to the sources.

While in Moscow, Mr. Stans and Mr. Patolichev agreed on convening talks in Washington beginning Jan. 6 at the deputy minister level for working out in concrete detail the possible areas where trade could be expanded. Reflecting the White House's decision to proceed cautiously on the trade question, the Commerce Department was ordered not to give much publicity to the talks, which ended Tuesday with a vaguely worded communiqué.

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

A copy of their appeal, understood to have been written before Mr. Lerner met Mr. Scheuer, reached foreign journalists here today.

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

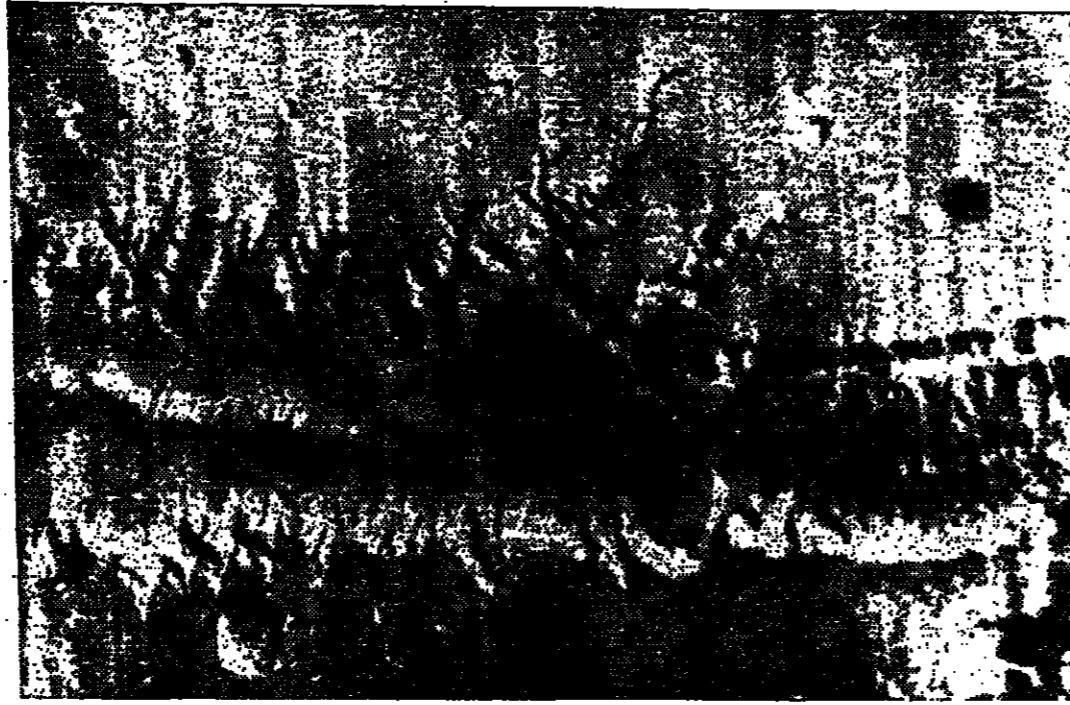
The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

The appeal, addressed to the International Mathematical Union and the International Federation of Automatic Control, said the "elected Russian people can easily do without those Jewish scientists who believe it their duty to use their work and knowledge in the construction of a new home for the Jewish people."

Associated Press  
Detail from photo made by Mariner-9 showing 300-mile-long "canyon" on Mars.

## Mills Enters N.H. Primary As a Write-In

## U.S. Photo of Mars Reveals Canyons Similar to Riverbeds

By John Noble Wilford

MANCHESTER, N.H., Jan. 20 (UPI).—Charles Ward, national coordinator for the presidential campaign of Rep. Wilbur Mills, announced here yesterday a write-in campaign for the Arkansas Democrat in the New Hampshire presidential preference primary.

Mr. Ward, of Washington, D.C., said Rep. Mills did not intend to campaign actively in the state but probably would respond to invitations from civic groups.

Rep. Mills's candidacy brings to five the number of Democratic entrants in the March 7 primary.

On the Soviet side, in any negotiations, would be asked to settle the outstanding debts relating to World War II lend-lease shipments and to provide American businessmen with commercial opportunities similar to those offered Western European commercial representatives, Mr. Stans said, according to the sources.

While in Moscow, Mr. Stans and Mr. Patolichev agreed on convening talks in Washington beginning Jan. 6 at the deputy minister level for working out in concrete detail the possible areas where trade could be expanded. Reflecting the White House's decision to proceed cautiously on the trade question, the Commerce Department was ordered not to give much publicity to the talks, which ended Tuesday with a vaguely worded communiqué.

In other developments:

• Vice-President Agnew attacked Sen. Muskie and another Democratic presidential candidate, New York Mayor John Lindsay, for "helping to create the alienation and divisiveness they say they deplore." In a speech in Cleveland Mr. Agnew identified the two Democrats with "the militant left" and said they are "willing to parrot the charges of our most biased critics."

• In New York, Victor Gotbaum, regional head of the municipal employees' union, endorsed Sen. Muskie. Earlier in the day, the Maine senator was endorsed at a Washington news conference by Jerry Wurf, head of the 525,000-member American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, to which Mr. Gotbaum's organization belongs.

• Air Afrique Bomb Hoax

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP).—An Air Afrique DC-8 returned to Le Bourget airport last night after a phone call to the airport said a bomb was aboard. The crew and 45 passengers left the plane while police inspected it. No bomb was found.

In an interview by telephone, Mr. Muskray, at the Mariner control center, said that the "fundamental process" that form-

ed the canyon was the "faulting of the crust," a cracking and sliding of the crust that is associated with earthquakes.

He noted a line of small craters running parallel with the canyon, and he said they were volcanic.

This led him to speculate that the tributary canyons were caused by the venting of volcanic gases and calving of the planet's crust.

Wind erosion and landslides probably altered the canyon features, Mr. Muskray said. The landscape in the photograph is thought to be "geologically young," he added, because of the relatively small number of craters.

Mr. Muskray is a scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Since it went into an orbit of Mars in November, Mariner-9 has transmitted more than 4,000 pictures. However, the early photograph was disappointing because of a dust storm that obscured nearly all of the planet for several weeks.

By Saturday the spacecraft will have completed its first 20-day mapping cycle of Mars since the dust storm cleared.

Then scientists will have detailed photographs of a 40-degree-wide swath all the way around the planet's southern hemisphere.

Later mapping cycles are expected to produce pictures at higher latitudes. The failure of the cameras' color filter, which was reported yesterday, was not expected to reduce the mission's scientific output, only bar the return of color pictures.

From 125 Miles

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The picture was taken at 125 miles from the planet's surface.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The picture was taken at 125 miles from the planet's surface.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was released yesterday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory is directing Mariner-9's mission for the National

## Year of Action

In his State of the Union address to Congress, President Nixon called upon the lawmakers to regard 1972 as a year of action; urged them to put in effect the measures he has placed before them concerning such vital issues as the allocation of costs for welfare, education and public administration generally among nation, state and locality. It is on congressional action—or inaction—that the legislature (and the administration) will be judged at the election this November.

But it is not only the Nixon legislative program which will be tested in this decisive year. The impact of his economic policies, at home and abroad, remains to be appraised; his foreign policies, especially his approaches to the Soviet Union and China, his hopes that nations of widely differing views can yet learn to live together, have still to produce results in the practical field of arms reduction; his withdrawal of troops from Vietnam has still to prove itself in some positive lessening of costs, some practical settlement in Southeast Asia.

In other words, Mr. Nixon's summing up of his three years in the White House was a record of many bold initiatives both within the United States and in the world. And the President stated his case eloquently and persuasively, as he had every right to do. He has made a valiant effort to adapt Amer-

ica to "the new realities of the new world we now live in," the diplomatic realities and the fiscal realities alike. The specific legislative proposals contained in his written message to Congress are impressive; his reference to the studies, actively under way, for a new basis for paying the costs of American education demonstrates that he is fully aware of the changing relationships of the individual and the government in a time of increasing urbanization. But his administration will not be judged by good intentions alone, even when backed by concrete actions.

Rather, the nation, its morale shaken by the turbulent 1960s, will want facts—real improvements in the still deeply troubled cities, genuine betterment of health care and education, positive evidence of the reduction of racial and ethnic tensions, actual stabilization of wages and prices, and gainful work. Mr. Nixon may well argue that he has deserved success, since few Presidents have worked harder to achieve it. It may be unfair to charge against him the sluggishness of Congress or the actions of foreign governments with their own axes to grind. In a time of greater confidence in government and in the American destiny, that argument would carry weight. Today, the American people will probably await the realization of Mr. Nixon's hopes before giving him credit for expressing them.

## Mideast Bellicosity

Failure to take a decision for war or peace with Israel in December at the end of his much-advertised "year of decision" has confronted Presidents Sadat of Egypt with a problem of credibility at home and abroad. He evidently feels he must justify his inaction—and yet restore the threat of a future resort to force—to both to contain his domestic critics and to pressure Israel to negotiate on its terms.

The India-Pakistan war has provided the perfect answer to the first problem—justifying the year-end inaction. Mr. Sadat has let it be known that a decision to take military action against Israel was made in October by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and that he issued orders for an assault on the Sinai in early December, only to cancel them after India's invasion of East Pakistan. Moscow was then absorbed in South Asia, in quasi-confrontation with the United States and China. Egypt's president hints that the Russians had no desire to be pushed into another confrontation with the United States in the Middle East at the same time—a temporary impediment now removed.

Fortunately, having extricated himself from his year-end dilemma, Mr. Sadat has not felt it necessary to set another deadline for military action and abrogation of the Suez cease-fire, now in its 18th month. That leaves time still available for renewing efforts at a peace settlement through either of the two routes still open—the American attempt to bring about an interim Suez agreement and the effort of the UN mediator, Ambassador Jarring, to achieve an overall Israel-Egypt settlement.

Mr. Sadat understandably prefers to try the Jarring route first. Mr. Jarring's formula of last February—calling on Israel to agree in advance of negotiations to withdraw from all Egyptian territory after the settlement—

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### Trouble in Rhodesia

The chances of success of the Anglo-Rhodesian agreement are in jeopardy. Another big flare-up of the old quarrel over decolonization and another offensive against the white minorities in power in Rhodesia, South Africa and Angola are to be expected. Under the circumstances, the special meeting of the UN Secretary Council decided to hold in Addis Ababa promises to be particularly lively.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

\* \* \*

Indications mount that large numbers of rural Africans oppose the proposals and are by no means subservient to paid chiefs, or to the presence of police, as critics of the agreement feared. The Pearce Commission has to decide in any case how far the vehemence they have seen is part of the "no" answer, based on informed apathy or is the result of intimidation. They have to take into account the whole state of Rhodesia. If they find Africans trying to stave their

opposition under police repression, they can give weight to the "no" vote appropriately.

—From the *Times* (London).

\* \* \*

Just possibly, the sudden demonstration of African opposition to the Rhodesian regime has shaken the Smith government's self-confidence. For nearly 10 years, the Africans inside Rhodesia have remained quiet to the point of apparent apathy. Now they are demonstrating their feelings outside and inside the tribal areas. That may be why, among its acts, the Salisbury government has detained Garfield Todd and Miss Judy Todd. They oppose the settlement and they sympathize with the Africans; therefore, unwarrantably, they are in "preventive detention." It may also be why Lord Pearce will apparently not be allowed to see Mr. Sithole. Sir Alec Douglas-Home's reaction is to send another official to view the scene, but he must know by now the settlement is almost in ruins.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 21, 1897

VIENNA.—It has been reliably reported here that Li-Hung-Chang, when he returned home, took the Emperor the welcome news that the Emperor of Russia would visit China at the opening of the Siberian railway and that he hoped that the Czarina would be able to accompany him. Meanwhile the recent monetary reform placing the ruble solidly on the gold standard, can only help Russia's trade. Internally and externally as well. And this in turn will help Europe.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 21, 1922

CHICAGO.—"Jazz" is slowly but surely going into disfavor, according to a statement issued here by Fenton Bott of Dayton, Ohio, Director of Dance Reform of the American National Association, Masters of Dancing. "The fox-trot is the dance that receives the most abuse by the jazz dancer. All exaggerated movements of the upper parts of the body are in bad taste and never found with true refinement and culture," he said. "It and the music are on the way out."

May I add a few years to the "Red Man Wins 20-Year Battle in U.S." CHT, Jan. 16) from the annals of early American government?

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

I hope that some day in American history, some similar survey of the American attitudes toward their President may indicate that in an open society, that inherited democratic practices and freedom-loving traditions, the President of the United States, if assisted by a large public opinion, may overcome great difficulties coming from brutal logic of military power and accomplish wonderful things in the consistent interests of the American people without being harmful to other peoples and other lands.

V. NGUYEN,  
Paris.

#### Bitter Joke

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession of

1883: "In consideration of the cession of their lands it is stipulated on the part of the government that certain sums should be paid to said tribes, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,376,000, and that the same should be invested in safe and profitable stocks."

1890: The removed (relocated) Indians were in possession

Aides Meet Again

## Riad Named Deputy Premier As Sadat Completes Cabinet

Cairo, Jan. 20 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat completed a government reshuffle today with three appointments and his new cabinet held its third meeting in as many days to discuss the domestic situation, Cairo radio said.

Mr. Sadat named former Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and former Tourism Minister Ahmed Sayed Darwish as presidential

advisers. Mr. Riad will have the rank of deputy premier and Mr. Darwish the rank of minister, the radio said.

Alfred Ismat Abdel Meguid, a former minister of state, ambassador to France and government spokesman, was appointed Egypt's permanent representative to the United Nations.

Mr. Riad had been foreign minister for eight years before he was replaced by Moustafa Ghali in the cabinet sworn in Tuesday. Mr. Meguid succeeded Mohamed Hassan el-Zayyat, who was recalled from New York to become minister of state for information.

**Younger Ministers**

The three appointments completed the government reshuffle initiated, the president said, to give the country a younger cabinet to lead the struggle against Israel.

The last few days have seen student demonstrations and demands for tougher policies against Israel and the United States. The cabinet, in a series of measures announced last night and today, met some of the student demands and at its latest meeting continued deliberations on how to place the home front on war footing.

Student leaders today called for Mr. Sadat to come to their Cairo campus and clarify, among other things, "the reality of the Soviet role in Egypt." A declaration signed by the student union on the second day of a protest said: "We shall remain on strike until the president himself comes to answer our questions."

It is clear that the Soviet Union prefers a peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis, while all facts impose a military solution," the statement said.

The government said it will cut public expenditures, curb the importation and production of luxury goods and establish military training for university students. It said students could also enlist immediately for periods longer than six months.

Cairo radio said: "This is only the first step."

Premier Aziz Sidky told newsmen after today's meeting that the cabinet formed three committees to supersede domestic organization. They were:

• A National Action Committee under Mr. Sidky.

• A Production Committee chaired by Mohammed Abdullah Marsaban, minister of the economy.

• A Committee for National Manpower under Interior Minister Mansour Salem.

## Obituaries

### Gen. Daoud, 58, Ex-Premier Of Jordan, Who Fled in 1970

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Brig. Gen. Mohammad Daoud, 58, who headed King Hussein's military government during the 1970 civil war and then went into exile, died in a hospital yesterday of a brain hemorrhage, the government announced.

Gen. Daoud was flown into Amman 10 days ago after he received medical treatment in Egypt and France. The official announcement said the king had granted him amnesty.

King Hussein appointed Gen. Daoud premier on Sept. 15, 1970—the day before the war with the Palestinian guerrillas broke

out. After the defeat of the guerrillas, Gen. Daoud flew to Cairo for Arab talks and announced his resignation.

He was granted political asylum in Libya, where he had since resided.

Stephen Arien

LONDON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Stephen Arien, 58, managing director of Sadler's Wells Opera, died yesterday.

He was the leader in the company's move in 1968 from its theater at Islington, away from the bright lights of the West End, to its much bigger home at the Coliseum, near Trafalgar Square. The transfer was in keeping with his aims to attract new and youthful audiences to opera and to broaden the company by enlisting all the arts of singing, production and design.

Mr. Arien began his career as an actor at the age of 16. He then became a stage manager and went into theatrical administration in 1945 as general manager for the Old Vic. In 1951, he went to Sadler's Wells as general manager and was appointed managing director in 1966.

Michael Rabin

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).—Michael Rabin, 35, a violin virtuoso who made his Carnegie Hall debut at the age of 14, died in his Manhattan apartment last night after an epileptic seizure.

He was the leader in the company's move in 1968 from its theater at Islington, away from the bright lights of the West End, to its much bigger home at the Coliseum, near Trafalgar Square. The transfer was in keeping with his aims to attract new and youthful audiences to opera and to broaden the company by enlisting all the arts of singing, production and design.

Mr. Arien began his career as an actor at the age of 16. He then became a stage manager and went into theatrical administration in 1945 as general manager for the Old Vic. In 1951, he went to Sadler's Wells as general manager and was appointed managing director in 1966.

He made 18 European tours and traveled some 700,000 miles to play on six continents.

Emil Freesche

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).—A Vienna-born speech specialist, Dr. Emil Freesche, 87, has died in a New York hospital.

The founder of the International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics, he coined the word "logopedia," the scientific study and treatment of speech defects.

He came to the United States in 1939 and was an American citizen.

Tilly Balaban

PARIS, Jan. 20. Tilly Balaban, widow of Barney Balaban, former president of Paramount Pictures, died in New York on Jan. 10. Mrs. Balaban, long a resident of Paris, was 68.



Associated Press  
Mounted police cutting off traffic at one of entrances to Madrid University.

## Clash Again With Mounted Police

### Madrid Students Riot for 4th Day in Row

MADRID, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Fresh trouble broke out on the Madrid university campus today as students and police battled on the fourth consecutive day of clashes.

For more than two hours, large numbers of armed riot police in jeeps and on horseback broke up groups of students who gathered to protest the disappearance of 4,000 medical students and the continuing presence of police on the university campus. The medical students refuse to accept the addition of one year to their six-year course of study.

Today's incidents spread to the center of Madrid with students blocking traffic with tree trunks and jeep-trucks of police arrived.

The most violent campus clash came at the Faculty of Architecture when 300 students barricaded themselves inside the building. The students piled chairs, tables and other furniture against the double doors and screamed slogans of police units massing outside.

Twenty minutes later a squad of 30 helmeted, armed police charged the doors and drove the students from the building. A number of students appeared to be injured.

Four foreign newsmen who witnessed the scene were ordered away and detained by police for about an hour. Cameras and tape recorders were confiscated.

The newsmen tonight lodged a complaint with the Spanish government. They are Harry Belloc, an American correspondent of The Times of London and American Broadcasting Co., William Cenly Jones of The Guardian and Observer of London, Roger Ince of the Daily Mail and Sun of London, and Antonio Navarro of United Press International.

In all, dozens of students were detained and student sources said several were injured during the

clashes. Seven policemen were also hurt during the day, the students asserted.

One group of more than 100 students headed across Madrid to the Public Order Court, which hears only political cases, but they were met by a strong police guard that moved them on before they could gather for a demonstration.

They said several students were arrested and three policemen injured when a patrol car was standards and overturned by demonstrators.

Later 50 students stopped a passenger train for 10 minutes by blocking the rail with logs and stones. The students fled when police appeared.

### Valladolid Students Protest

VALLADOLID, Spain, Jan. 20 (AP).—Some 300 students of

the Valladolid campus clashed with police yesterday in demonstrations against the closing of the medical school here, reliable sources reported today.

They said several students were arrested and three policemen injured when a patrol car was standards and overturned by demonstrators.

Later 50 students stopped a passenger train for 10 minutes by blocking the rail with logs and stones. The students fled when police appeared.

### Spanish Police Question 14 In Basque Kidnapping Case

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Fourteen men, including two Roman Catholic priests, were detained for questioning today as police continued their search for a kidnapped Basque industrialist.

There has been no word from the kidnappers since a note was delivered to a Bilbao newspaper early yesterday saying the Basque separatist group ETA freedom for the Basque Nation, had abducted Lorenzo Zabala, 44, and would kill him unless a company of which he is a director agreed to certain labor reforms.

Police are meeting the demands at 8 a.m. on Monday.

Police did not release the names of the men detained to day, but informed sources said 12 of them were dismissed employees of the Prendicor precision instruments company of which Mr. Zabala is a director and major stockholder.

Doubt on ETA The

Meanwhile, top Basque national leader Teleforo de Monzon said at his home in Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France, that he doubted if the ETA was involved and suspected that the abduction was by workers fired by Mr. Zabala.

Mr. De Monzon acted as intermediary between the ETA and the authorities after the 1970 San Sebastian kidnapping of West German honorary consul Eugen Befel.

One of the kidnappers' demands is that Prendicor reinstate 183 employees fired last December for striking illegally, and give them each a 1,000-peseta (\$18) a month wage increase.

Meanwhile, police combed the mountains and valleys east of Bilbao. All frontier crossings on the French border were under close scrutiny.

Although the kidnappers' car

was found abandoned in Bilbao late yesterday, police believe Mr. Zabala is being held somewhere far from this north coast port. They speculated yesterday that the kidnappers might try to take him into France, where militant Spanish Basques are granted relative immunity.

Mr. Zabala, father of four children, was seized yesterday as he drove up to the entrance of a metallurgy plant he owns in the nearby town of Abadiola. He was dragged out of his car by four gunmen forced into another vehicle, and whisked away.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Three Japanese Freed

IMPERIA, Italy, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Three Japanese students who spent 40 days in prison awaiting trial on narcotics charges were released without trial today.

The court said two experts testified that a substance found in the ear of the three men and first identified by police as "pure opium" was a mixture of morphine and camomile used in Japan against stomach aches.

Three Japanese Freed

BONN, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Rainer Barzel, chairman of the opposition Christian Democrats and the man who will oppose Chancellor Willy Brandt in the next federal elections, will make a one-week trip to Washington starting Tuesday, a party spokesman said today.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last year in an attempt to discourage terrorism, the kidnappers have no hostage. The penalty for kidnapping is death.

Under Spain's Public Order Law, rewritten last

## PARIS MOVIES

## Daughter of Jack the Ripper

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI)—In the times when Jack the Ripper stalked Limehouse alleys on foggy nights, some actors and literary gentlemen sat one evening over port at the Garrick Club.

"I wonder what his mother would say, did she know of her son's deeds?" Squirt Bancroft speculated. At which Arthur Wing Pinero, ever ready with dialogue to fit a situation, chimed in, "We no doubt she would say, 'Well, Jack may have 's faults, but 'e's always been a good son to me.'"

We have not yet had Jack's mother on the screen, but we now have his daughter in "Hands of the Ripper" (at the Napoléon in English), a typical product of that factory of moderate-priced horror movies, the Hammer Studios of London.

Jack's daughter is a problem. She has inherited her father's fierce lust for blood, having as a child behind him at his ghoulish work, murdering her mother. As an East End wench, she goes about ready to knife anyone who tries her temper. Suspected of several ghoulish slayings, she becomes the

\*\*\*\*\*

The notorious Jack evidently had other descendants, some of them American, for in "Play Misty for Me" (at the Klydehuis in English) there is another mad young woman bent on attacking with a cleaver or hatchet anyone who thwarts her will. The film marks the directorial debut of Clint Eastwood, one of the most popular of contemporary stars. Mr. Eastwood plays the lead in this new thriller, but it must be added to his credit that he is not responsible for the screenplay. It has to do with a disk jockey and it sounds as though it had been written by a disk jockey.

The protagonist is a chatty twit of records in a small, all-night radio station in Carmel, Calif. A lunatic listener falls in love with his voice and makes his acquaintance in a nearby bar. He is flattered by her attentions, but the casual affair develops into a nightmare with the easy conquest pursuing him and his other girl friends with murderous intent.

As a director Mr. Eastwood has

a penchant for close-ups of himself fading slowly into seascapes of the California coast. He appears more interested in photography than in a persuasive conveyance of the extravagant situations, but he manages the stammering and diverted stabbing with a relish that will please the fans of black and thunder.

"Le Vlager" (at the Colisée) is a hilarious comedy about attempted murder, filled with black humor and ending happily. A greedy Parisian family partially buys a villa in the Midi from a

lovable old clerk who is retired. The arrangement is that the house will be theirs after his demise, but he amazingly lives on and on, despite his allegedly frail health. His friendly enemies report him as a German spy when war comes and denounce him as an Allied agent during the occupation, but both denunciations are so ill-timed that they bring him honor. He is unaware of their machinations and enjoys himself hugely when they invite him to Paris in hopes of dissipating him to death.

This macabre farce has been admirably played by Pierre Teicher in an airy touch that is reminiscent of the early Sacha Guitry photoplays, especially "Roman du Tricheur."

\*\*\*\*\*

Also recommended is "Faustine et Le Bel Ete" directed by Nina Companeez, a gentle, playful comedy about a young girl's amorous awakening. Though too leisurely, the film succeeds in creating the romantic mood for which it strives and in presenting a poignant portrait of adolescent yearnings. It is sentimental, but never mawkish. Its spirit is that of lilac time and a haunting Chopin waltz. You may find it a soothing antidote to the recent cinematic outpouring of violence, tawdry sex melodramas and bloody murders. It is at the Bérard and the Madeleine-Gaumont.

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets d'art about 15 years ago. "I was dumb enough to get in at the right time, like my father says."

He has since built a substantial business and based part of it on sending out 10,000 invitations once a year to people around the United States to be his weekend guests at Atlantic City. The Paris party apparently grew out of this domestic boardwalk variety, although Mr. Palley insisted that it got out of hand as far as size was concerned.

Mr. Palley described himself as a "poor Jewish boy in Atlantic City N.J." who got into the business of selling paintings and objets

## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1972

## FINANCE

Page 7

## U.S. and EEC to Hold Rolls Engine New 'Kennedy Round' Costs Triple '68 Estimate

By Bernard D. Nosaker

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (CPW)—The Common Market has agreed to a U.S. proposal for another global negotiation to lower trade barriers, this one to be held in 1973 and on the same great scale as the Kennedy Round.

The disclosure was made today by Ralf Dahrendorf, Common Market trade commissioner, in a talk with some reporters.

The Kennedy Round knocked tariffs of industrial countries down substantially, so they will not be the centerpiece of next year's planned bargaining. The talks will focus on two other important obstacles to freer trade.

One is the wide array of non-tariff roadblocks that nations put up to protect their industries. There are literally hundreds of these and experts rate them as far more important than tariffs.

Some examples are so-called safety rules that give domestic producers special advantages. Others are so-called voluntary agreements that make foreigners limit their exports of certain goods.

The second major area for the upcoming trade talks will be protection for farmers. Mr. Dahrendorf made clear that the European Economic Community will not bargain away its heavily criticized system of price supports and rubber tariffs that rise and fall as needed to protect European farmers. By the same token, the United States will not bargain away its price support technique.

But the two big traders could make a deal to lower the level of their supports and reduce the pile of surpluses.

The agreement to hold talks is only the first step on a long road and nobody can say that it will surely produce results. President Nixon or his successor must get authority from Congress over how much the United States can bargain away. In its present protectionist mood, Congress might give very little.

## Financial Group Denies Charges Made by SEC

NOVATO, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP-DJ)—United Financial Group Inc., an overseas investment company, has been charged by a complaint filed yesterday in Portland, Ore., by the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC), said today the charges are "completely groundless."

The SEC asked the court to name a receiver for United Financial to prevent misuse of investors' funds. It also asked that United Financial, formerly known as U.S. Group; Robert Pollock, its president; five other officers, and various affiliate companies be enjoined from violating U.S. securities laws.

The company said it and its affiliates "have in their view at all times done business within the requirements of all applicable laws and regulations. In the company's view, this lawsuit represents nothing more than an attempt by the commission to extend its jurisdiction to security sales transactions which have always been, as a matter of the company's policy, directed to and made to foreigners in foreign countries and in compliance with the applicable securities laws of those nations."

The Common Market commission must get a similar mandate from the community's member countries, now six and soon to be 10.

The agreement on another big trade round is the principal accomplishment of the talks that William Eberle, Mr. Nixon's special trade representative, has been holding with the EEC. These talks in turn flow from the monetary deal struck in Washington last month.

Mr. Eberle's next visit on Feb. 3 is expected to be up the remaining loose ends of the agreement to begin talks.

The specific gains the United States will make are two. The community will agree to stockpile more wheat and thereby not dump it on the market to lower world prices. In addition, the EEC will lower its tariff on some citrus fruits, principally oranges.

## VW Profits Down to Zero

MAINZ, West Germany, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—Volkswagenwerk executive board chairman Rudolf Leiding confirmed that the company is at present operating at a loss.

He said in a television interview that profit margins had shrunk to virtually nothing recently.

In November, the supervisory board had warned that a sizeable cut in VW's dividend was inevitable because profits were off. Profits in 1970 were down 42 percent from the year before.

## Loss Seen on TriStar Motor Even If It Sells

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ)—The total cost of developing and producing the Rolls-Royce RB-211 engine for Lockheed Aircraft's TriStar L-1011 is currently estimated at \$190 million to \$185 million, compared with an estimate of \$180 million given last May and original 1968 estimate of \$265 million. It was disclosed today.

A government white paper on the collapse of Rolls-Royce last Feb. 14 also discloses that in the new state-owned Rolls-Royce (1970) Ltd. produces and sells 555 engines. Britain will still take a net loss of \$45 million. This estimate takes into consideration price increases that will add a further \$50 million.

Half of the further cost increase results from the devaluation of the dollar.

The revised figures, however, include the cost of work up to April 1975, two years after the engines are expected to enter service at full power ratings.

The government had to step in after Rolls-Royce collapsed because many overseas contracts were affected; about 100,000 jobs would have been at stake at Rolls-Royce and its suppliers if uncertainty had been prolonged, and the solvency of many major U.K. firms would have been at risk, it adds.

The white paper also says that the government believed that a stable basis had now been provided for continuing the vital aero-engine business of Rolls and for preserving its high technical reputation.

The dispute does not ruffle Mr. Callahan, a former public relations executive who got much publicity for the exchange when it attempted to establish trading in gold futures last year. The U.S. Treasury quickly amended its regulations to prohibit such dealings. Mr. Callahan believes the new venture in diamonds is simply too novel an idea for some established diamond traders to accept. "After all, for 3,000 years diamond trading has been on a cash basis only," he says.

Trading opened amid a flurry of controversy in the diamond industry. Many people said that it was impossible to package diamonds within the minimums specified by the exchange, and that the exchange could not supply enough diamonds to fill the contracts.

Mr. Callahan said the exchange does not have diamonds on account for all 194 contracts traded, but does have some diamonds on account from industry people and some private sources.

"You have to remember," he explained, "that only 2 to 10 percent diamond futures trades result in actual deliveries."

The 20-carat contracts—consisting of 50 stones of varying weights of 1/4 to 1 1/2 carats each—sold at an average price of \$700 a carat. Based on that figure, total volume was approximately \$2.7 million.

Mr. Callahan said there was heavy trading in contracts calling for delivery in April, the first month traded. The exchange also dealt in futures contracts for June, August, October and December 1972, and February, April, June, August, October and December 1973.

The April 1972 contract opened at \$650 a carat, the day's high, hit a low of \$550 and closed at \$652 asked. The December 1972 contracts opened at \$700, the high, had a low of \$780 and closed at \$780.

Aghast or Incredulous

Much of the industry is either aghast at or incredulous over the exchange's becoming the first ever to handle contracts in the precious stones.

Leo Kaplan, a New York jeweler who helped out the Jonker diamond, says only a fool would invest in such futures.

The Gemological Institute of America, a respected grader of diamonds, is considering legal action to prevent the exchange from claiming it is using the institute's standards in grading the diamonds. The institute also says it will not be doing any grading for the exchange.

The dispute does not ruffle Mr. Callahan, a

## Trade Opens in Diamond Futures

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ)—The West Coast Commodity Exchange traded 194 diamond futures contracts in their first day of trading yesterday, David Callahan, exchange president, said.

Trading opened amid a flurry of controversy in the diamond industry. Many people said that it was impossible to package diamonds within the minimums specified by the exchange, and that the exchange could not supply enough diamonds to fill the contracts.

Mr. Callahan said the exchange does not have diamonds on account for all 194 contracts traded, but does have some diamonds on account from industry people and some private sources.

"You have to remember," he explained, "that only 2 to 10 percent diamond futures trades result in actual deliveries."

The 20-carat contracts—consisting of 50 stones of varying weights of 1/4 to 1 1/2 carats each—sold at an average price of \$700 a carat. Based on that figure, total volume was approximately \$2.7 million.

Mr. Callahan said there was heavy trading in contracts calling for delivery in April, the first month traded. The exchange also dealt in futures contracts for June, August, October and December 1972, and February, April, June, August, October and December 1973.

The April 1972 contract opened at \$650 a carat, the day's high, hit a low of \$550 and closed at \$652 asked. The December 1972 contracts opened at \$700, the high, had a low of \$780 and closed at \$780.

Aghast or Incredulous

Much of the industry is either aghast at or incredulous over the exchange's becoming the first ever to handle contracts in the precious stones.

Leo Kaplan, a New York jeweler who helped out the Jonker diamond, says only a fool would invest in such futures.

The Gemological Institute of America, a respected grader of diamonds, is considering legal action to prevent the exchange from claiming it is using the institute's standards in grading the diamonds. The institute also says it will not be doing any grading for the exchange.

The dispute does not ruffle Mr. Callahan, a

former public relations executive who got much publicity for the exchange when it attempted to establish trading in gold futures last year. The U.S. Treasury quickly amended its regulations to prohibit such dealings. Mr. Callahan believes the new venture in diamonds is simply too novel an idea for some established diamond traders to accept. "After all, for 3,000 years diamond trading has been on a cash basis only," he says.

Opposition Fades

He says he received an initial hostile reaction from the diamond traders to whom he first broached the idea in London, New York, Antwerp and Tel Aviv. But he says their opposition faded after he explained the grading specifications to be used in assessing the mix, clarity, color and cut of each 20-carat package. He asserts De Beers Consolidated Mining, the diamond miner and marketer based in Johannesburg, will take an "entirely neutral" position on the futures trading.

But Mr. Kaplan says it is "futile" to attempt packaging as many as 50 diamonds in uniform 20-carat units for trading purposes. "I can't understand how anyone can invest in something like this," he asserts.

Mr. Callahan says a trading package could contain more than the minimum specifications. He says, any seller of a diamond lot on the exchange would be foolish to put together a package that exceeded those minimums. He is certain that sellers can hit the minimum value "right on the button," thus assuring uniformity of lots.

The exchange requires a downpayment of only \$50 for each 20-carat contract, and a minimum commission rate of \$45. These requirements, he claims, are the lowest in relation to the value of the contract for any commodity traded.

Mr. Callahan admits he is interested not only in the diamond traffic generated but in the public value the move into diamond futures will have for the exchange, which is owned by private investors and which began operations in late 1970.

"We felt that we needed to have a commodity with public interest," he says. He is convinced that diamonds have more appeal than, say, bellies.

## GE Profit Expected to Rise by 30 Percent

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ)—Preliminary unaudited results indicate that earnings of General Electric will approximate \$2.80 a share in 1971, an increase of about 30 percent from the previous best year, chairman Fred J. Borch said at a press conference today.

Sales for 1971 are expected to be about \$9.4 billion, or 8 percent better than last year's \$8.7 billion. Mr. Borch indicated that share

earnings for the fourth quarter would be about 25 cents compared with 22 cents in the like 1970 quarter.

Commenting on the fourth quarter, he said that 1971 had brought wage and price controls that delayed the implementation of price increases scheduled to go into effect during the last quarter and thus had a negative impact.

He said the company has an order backlog of about \$9.3 billion as a result of "the continued strong volume of new orders for heavy longer-cycle equipment." He said that "this offsets, to some extent, the generally low rate of orders for shorter cycle industrial capital goods—component parts and defense-related products and services."

An analysis of our order backlog shows that shipments of heavy equipment will be relatively light during the first quarter and pick up during the year," Mr. Borch said.

Mr. Borch indicated he was uncertain whether capital equipment spending by the nation's companies would reach the levels predicted by some economists.

"Our backlog orders are as good an indicator (of total capital spending) as any I've ever seen," he said, and suggested that the backlog was not sufficient to support estimates of a sharp increase in capital spending. A government survey recently estimated a 9.1 percent rise in outlays this year.

Mr. Borch estimated GE's capital spending for the year would approximate the \$500-\$550 million spent in 1971.

Aluminum Co. of America

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 342.1 351.4

Profits (millions) 10.11 24.63

Per share ..... 0.44 1.58

Indicated ..... 0.45 1.58

Corning Glass Works

Year 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 603.4 609.3

Profits (millions) 33.89 40.17

Per Share ..... 5.27 5.72

Reynolds Metals

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 350.5 355.7

Profits (millions) 7.83 7.36

Per Share ..... 0.54 0.51

Year Revenue (millions) 507.3 485.1

Profits (millions) 29.47 27.24

Per Share ..... 4.62 4.27

Raytheon

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 350.5 355.7

Profits (millions) 5.89 47.45

Per Share ..... 0.14 2.59

Gleamy Chemicals

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 1,307.1 1,258.1

Profits (millions) 35.19 24.34

Per Share ..... 2.43 2.22

Swissair

Year 1971 1970

Revenue (millions) 1,030.0 1,035.0

Profits (millions) 5.89 47.45

Per Share ..... 0.14 2.59

Sales of Mutual Funds Up in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ)—Mutual funds sold more shares than were redeemed in December, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

Gross sales rose to \$453.4 million from \$371.1 million in November, and gross redemptions last month rose to \$417.1 million from \$384.1 million in November.

The funds last month held \$3 billion, or 5.5 percent of assets, in cash compared with \$3.2 billion, or 6.2 percent, in November.

Overall, funds sold \$100 million worth of stock more than they bought.

Mutual funds net assets for 1971 increased to \$55.1 billion from \$47.6 billion a year earlier.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange, specializing in providing institutional research to major United States and foreign institutions with ten well-known analysts, is seeking two dynamic sales co-ordinators for their office in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Past experience and registration with the NYSE required. Fluency in the English language, the ability to interpret and present to clients the results of the firm's research efforts and Swiss citizenship or work permit are also required. A high guaranteed salary plus an incentive programme is offered for qualified individuals.

All resumes submitted will be held in strict confidence and held to be sent to:

## **New York Stock Exchange Trading**

1971-72 - Stocks and Sls.	Sls.	Net	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg/ce
High. Low. Div. in \$	100s. First. High. Low. Last. Chg/ce	Net	High. Low. Div. in \$	100s. First. High. Low. Last. Chg/ce
1971-72 - Stocks and Sls.	Sls.	Net	High. Low. Div. in \$	100s. First. High. Low. Last. Chg/ce
High. Low. Div. in \$	100s. First. High. Low. Last. Chg/ce	Net	High. Low. Div. in \$	100s. First. High. Low. Last. Chg/ce
1971-72 - Stocks and Sls.	Sls.	Net	High. Low. Div. in \$	100s. First. High. Low. Last. Chg/ce

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

### **Midday Indicated Prices**

Irish Bonds	Ireland 9-85.....	10274	10344	EE
.....	Ireland 8 1/4-89....	9774	9834	EE
.....	Ireland 7 1/2-91.....	9624	9674	EE

HILTON INTERNATIONAL IS A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS THAT ADD UP TO THE FINEST HOTELS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.  
CYPRUS HILTON IN ITS OWN GARDENS. ISTANBUL HILTON CITY'S ONLY LUXURY HOTEL. ROYAL TEHRAN HILTON CITY AND MOUNTAIN VIEWS. TEL AVIV HILTON ALL ROOMS VIEW THE SEA.

AND THERE ARE 50 OTHER FINE HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTELS AROUND THE WORLD. FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL, OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-23. IN LONDON: (01) 483-2222. IN GENEVA: 22-11-11.



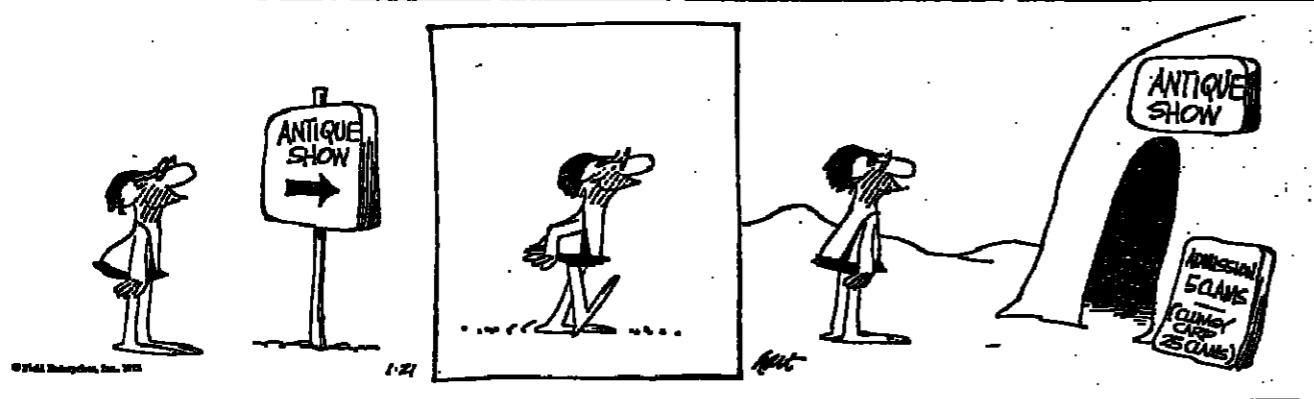




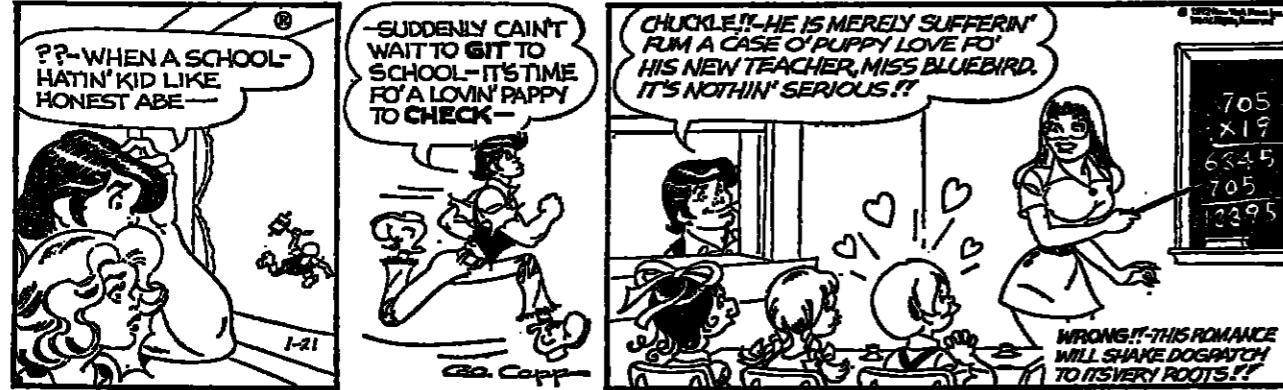
PEANUTS



R.C.



E. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



B. E. E. T. T. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. o. f. I. D.



R. I. C. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. C. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. E. M.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The spectacular deal shown in the diagram and reported by Bernard Nathanson was played at a Greenwich Village bridge club recently and proved as sensational for South as it was disappointing for West.

South did not have the high-card strength normally required for a strong artificial two-club bid, but no other bid would have done justice to such a powerful hand.

There was almost certain to be a play for slam if North held either the heart ace or the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

North cut bid in hearts and the club queen, and even a Yarborough containing a few spades and not more than a doubleton club would offer a chance of six.

West was surprised to hear a club when he himself had a strong nine-trick hand, and was even more surprised by the subsequent developments.

## BOOKS

GIRL, 20

By Kingsley Amis. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 255 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

NEVER found "Lucky Jim," which launched Kingsley Amis—all that funny, but "Girl, 20" is. It's one of those deaf comedies the British seem to specialize in—a story that makes us laugh without being outrageous, macabre, obscene, anti-patriotic or ethnic.

It saddens society without trying to bring it crashing down around our ears. It does not smear the absurd like catup on everything in sight. There is no gimmicky situation to set you thinking of Alan Alda or Woody Allen.

Its effects are derived mostly from its characters, who are all recognizable contemporary types. Their actions are funny not because they are inconsistent—the famous non sequitur syndrome invented by American wits—but because they are not, because these people keep plugging away, with varying degrees of ingenuity and success, at their peculiar but not unusual stratagems for getting what they want.

At 54, Sir Roy Vandervane is a successful symphonic conductor, a second-rate violinist and composer and a man looking for a new lease on life. He finds it in a girl, who is actually 19—creature named Sylvia who makes our bomb-concocting militants seem both bland and mannerly. Sir Roy is a first-class character, possibly Amis's best. As the author puts it: "Rage at absent, or largely imaginary, foes was part of his life-style."

Sir Roy's hair, of course, is long and he wears wide-lapeled, double-breasted jackets that "set us uneasiness in the beholder by looking very nearly as much like a short overcoat." It's Sir Roy's underpants, however, that get him into trouble. Never particularly fastidious about them under ordinary conditions, he always betrays his latest affair by storing a new supply, which steadily dwindles.

His wife, Kitty, appeals to a young friend of the family, Douglas Yandell, music critic, to help her endure the latest run on underpants. He is at a disadvantage in sympathizing with her, because she is the type of woman who makes an equal show of tragedy when the dog food fails to arrive. She is always gazing at him with such a rich mixture of emotions that he can't tell which of her many classes of appeals is being made. Yandell is also concerned about Sir Roy's infidelities because he is in love with his daughter Penny and worries about the effect on her of her father's behavior.

Penny, meanwhile, is living with a young black named Gilbert, who is funny because he says, in an English context, exactly the sort of things some American blacks say when they are most serious.

It is Yandell's appointed task to try to "reason" with Sir Roy, which he does as well as his Hamlet-like disposition allows. You know, he tells the errant husband and father, that any task he has is to try to "reason" with Sir Roy, which

Black Hawks Win

## 2 Bobby Hull Goals Beat Golden Seals

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Bobby Hull scored his 33rd and 34th goals of the season and Tony Esposito earned his fourth shutout last night in a 5-0 victory for the Chicago Black Hawks over the California Golden Seals in a National Hockey League game at Chicago.

Rockie goalie Gilles Meloche of the Seals stymied the Black Hawks for 38 minutes, stopping 12

shots in the first period and 11 more in the second period before Hull's slap shot from 40 feet bounced off of Meloche's glove for Chicago's first goal at 18:39.

Hull and Chico Maki teamed for the second Chicago score at 27 seconds of the third period as Maki gave Hull a pass in the slot only 10 feet from the cage for an easy score.

The Black Hawks retained a 13-point lead in the West Division as the North Stars also won.

Rangers 5, Kings 1

Right wing Bill Fairbairn scored two of New York's three one-period goals to lead the Rangers to a 5-1 road victory over Los Angeles. After registering the first goal of the game 29 seconds into the middle session, Fairbairn broke a 1-1 tie with an unassisted effort with 3:18 left in the period. The victory moved second-place New York to within 2 points of idle Boston in the Eastern Division race and lengthened Los Angeles' winless streak to eight games.

North Stars 4, Red Wings 1

Goalie Moher fed three different Minnesota scorers to help the North Stars break a six-game winless streak and an eight-game Detroit victory streak on home ice with a 4-1 victory. A goal by Mickey Redmond, his 26th of the year, at 4:34 of the final period prevented Cesare Maniago from recording his third shutout of the season.

Canucks 6, Penguins 1

Vancouver snapped a 1-1 tie with four goals in the third period and went on to rout Pittsburgh, 6-1, at Pittsburgh. The Vancouver line of Dave Balon, Dale Tallon and Andre Boudrias got three goals and six assists in the third period.

Cannadiens 1, Maple Leafs 0

Pete Mahovlich scored with only 2 seconds left to play to give Montreal a 1-0 victory over Toronto and extend the Canadiens' home unbeaten string to 21 games this season. On a face-off to the side of Toronto goalie Bertrand Parent, Henri Richard took the puck for Montreal. He slipped it to Mahovlich, who fired it past Parent for his 15th goal of the season.

### NHL Standings

#### EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	30	10	7	67	175	24
New York	29	7	8	65	165	24
Toronto	26	10	10	62	128	145
Detroit	18	20	7	45	141	145
Vancouver	13	22	5	39	167	147
Buffalo	8	28	10	34	121	196

#### WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	31	10	5	66	146	22
Minnesota	26	14	8	58	125	181
California	14	24	10	35	135	152
St. Louis	15	24	7	37	128	152
Pittsburgh	12	26	8	32	153	145
Boston	11	24	4	35	102	196

Wednesday's Results

### ABA Standings

#### EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kentucky	36	10	.782	—
Virginia	30	18	.622	7
New York	22	27	.444	15
Portland	20	29	.412	17
Pittsburgh	19	30	.380	18
Carolina	17	31	.334	19

#### WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	GB
Utah	33	15	.682	—
Indiana	26	19	.556	4 1/2
Memphis	21	25	.429	13 1/2
Denver	19	27	.413	13
Dallas	19	26	.438	15

Led by '71 Winner Andersson

## Alpine Renault Is Favored In Monte Carlo Auto Rally

MONT CARLO, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Five French Alpine Renaults are considered favorites to capture the 41st Monte Carlo auto rally which begins tomorrow and score Alpine Renault's second victory in succession.

The rear-engined Alpines swept the first three places under tough conditions in the 1971 event. They will be up against six other crack factory-backed teams among the 229 crews entered in the rally. Their main rivals will be the Porsches of Sweden's Bjorn Waldegaard, winner in 1968 and 1970, and Frenchman Gérard Larrousse, the Lancias of Sweden's Harry Kallstrom and Finland's Simo Lampinen, the Japanese Datsuns of Pium Rauno Aaltonen and Briton Tony Firth as well as Ford, Fiat and Opel.

Andersson Seeks Repeat

Sweden's Ove Andersson will be out to repeat last year's victory at the head of the otherwise all-French Alpine Renault team.

Since 1966 the rally has been divided into three stages. In the first, the crews will converge from nine starting points all over Europe to this tiny Mediterranean principality where they arrive Monday with 3,700 kilometers (2,300 miles) already covered.

No leader will emerge until Tuesday night when the surviving crews tackle nine specially timed sections in the Alps on a 1,800-kilometer stage to Chambery and back.

The winner will come from the 60 cars which qualify for the final seven timed tests in the mountains behind Monaco. The winning crew is expected to arrive back about 0545 GMT Friday.

Scandinavian drivers, thanks to their driving expertise on ice and snow, have won in eight of the past 10 years. However, in France, no snow is reported below 1,000 meters and this condition will suit the Datsun-240Z models of Aaltonen and Firth and the 220-horsepower Ford Escorts of François and Pierre Leotin of France and Timo Mäkinen of Finland.

Women's Prize

For the first time in three years, there will be keen competition for the women's prize. Britain's Pat Moss-Carlson, sister of Stirling Moss and married to Swedish ace Eric Carlsson, has returned to drive a privately entered Alpine Renault. Her main rival will be French girl Marie-Claude Beaumont in an Opel Ascona.

Waldegaard and Larrousse will be starting their Porsches from Warsaw, while the majority of the factory teams have chosen

Bob Devaney, head football coach of two-time national champion Nebraska, says he will give up the post after next season but retain the job of athletic director at the college. He said he would recommend assistant coach Tom Osborne to replace him. The Cornhuskers have a 28-game victory streak and are undefeated in 32 games, including victories over Louisiana State and Alabama in the last two Orange Bowls. Devaney has a 519 career winning percentage with a won-lost-tied record of 127-26-6.

Former world middleweight boxing champion Nino Benvenuti of Italy denied at Rome rumors that he would fight again. "Rumors I would go back into the ring are untrue," he said. "The most I would do is attend a fight, nothing more." In his last fight, he was knocked out in the third round by champion Carlos Monzón of Argentina on May 8, 1971.

New York University's head track coach since 1961, Joe Healey, has been named last season's coach of the year by the U.S. Track Coaches Association. The 61-year-old Healey won the national championship in 1962 in the 440-yard hurdles competing for NYU and was on the U.S. Olympic team that year.

SPED SKATING—At Innsbruck, Austria, Ann Henning of Northbrook, Ill., set two records for the rink at Olympia in 1970. winning the 1,000 meters and 1,500 meters and the 1,000 meters in 1968 in a competition of the U.S. Olympic team.

SOCCE—At Charleroi, Belgium, the Belgian Army team beat the French Army squad, 2-1, in a match of the 1971 European Cup. The two teams will play Greece, the third country in the group, and the winner on aggregate will join the finals.

BASKETBALL—In the European Cup quarterfinals, in Group A, at Hasselt, the Netherlands, René Maes and Paul Flaman of Belgium beat France's Jean-Pierre and Jean-Louis Vasseur in a heat match and, at Vienna, Ignis Vassur of Italy beat U.S.B.C. Radio Club of Vienna, 98-71. Gérard B. Split, Yugoslavia, Jozefekas of Yugoslavia, and Espanyol of Barcelona, 97-83, and Pärnu, Estonia, 98-74. France beat M.B.C. of Liege, Belgium, 74-61.

ICE HOCKEY—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

FEETBALL—At Adelaide, Australia, the Australian team and the visiting team's Alex McRae earned the grand final of the South Australian championships. McRae beat Australia's Ken Hancock, 5-1, 6-3, 6-3, and McRae's team beat the visiting team, 5-0, 6-1.

The two other semi-finalists in the tournament, Jean-Paul Meyer and Vassur of Nogent, beat Australia's Colin Nodder and Maurice Boudin, 5-1, 6-1, and John Dilley beat Meyer, 5-1, 6-1, and John Dilley beat Meyer, 5-1, 6-1.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany, the West German Olympic team in its last game before leaving for Sapporo, Japan, beat Slovan Bratislava, 3-2.

WATER POOL—At Bad Toelz, West Germany,

## Observer

## Dear (Mother) (Mom)

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—One of the most expensive things wrought in this country since the automobile is a large body of people who cannot write letters. This group ranges in age from about 13 to 18, oh, maybe 25. Its members are, in some respects, well educated.

Their inability to write letters seems to be a variation on an old educational quirk. There have always been people who just could not "get" arithmetic or Latin or chemistry. Until now, however, anyone who could not "get" letter-writing has been regarded as a low-grade caf.

It has always been assumed that anybody, with very little training, could learn to write. "Dear Mother, I am as well as can be expected, but need money desperately; send a check for \$50 by return mail. Love, Harold."

Now, however, we are seeing a growing number of men and women who could no more compose such a statement and get the message delivered than most of us could explain the quantum theory to a class of second-graders.

\*\*\*

Example: (father) (dad) (pop) (old sport),

It was really (great) (boring) (a drag) to receive your last letter and hear all the news from home. I am sorry about (couldn't care less about) (am sick and tired of having you hassel me about) the tremendous telephone bills. I (will try to break the habit) (think you ought to complain to the phone company) if you don't like it) (sometimes think you love your life's savings more than you love me).

Need (\$10) (\$25) (\$50) (new stereo set) (sports car) (ball bondman).

Something happened here which you should know about: (We had a party and accidentally burned down your house). (A friend of mine telephoned Peking and charged it to your phone). (I have been kicked out of school).

I (am) (am not) in jail. Yours (sincerely) (truly) (patronizingly) (filially) (in love and brotherhood) (barbarically). (Philip) (Jane) (Harrison) (Wimpy) (Nellie).

The explanation probably has something to do with McLuhan's message about the victory of talking furniture over the written word. If you have spent all childhood's waking hours with one ear at a telephone, the other at a record-player, and both eyes fixed on a television tube, the silent mechanics of letter writing are likely to seem hopelessly complicated. It is much easier, if you are 1,500 miles from home and need \$50, to telephone collect.

Imagine the case of the Eastern family with daughter wintering in Michigan. This being the totally mobile generation, the daughter's dearest friends will be wintering in New Mexico, Maine and Florida. What more natural to these children of the electronic moment than to communicate by telephone? Especially since the telephone company has this insouciant policy of letting daugh-



Baker

## Irving Marder

## Henry James, Expatriate

"The gentleman on the dian was a powerful specimen of an American. But he was not only a fine American; he was, in the first place, physically, a fine man. . . . He had the flat jaw and sinewy neck which are frequent in the American type. . . . His face had that typical ruggedness which is not rascality; that blankness which is not simplicity. . . . That look . . . of being very much at one's own disposal so characteristic of many American faces."

HENRY JAMES.

"The American."

PARIS (IRT).—James was 33 or 34 when he wrote that, mainly in Paris, and, as R. P. Blackmur says in his introduction to a modern edition of "The American" "just getting into his characteristic stride as a novelist." Three or four years before that—just a century ago—he had made his first trip to Europe (with his sister and their aunt), thus blazing a trail that has become a superhighway.

Later in the passage quoted above, he takes the anthropological approach to his own countrymen a little further: "He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development."

James was the prototype of the American expatriate writer; he was never really "one of the boys," either at home or abroad. "Settled," P. W. Dupree's biography tells us, "in a snug little troisième near the Place Vendôme, he spent the better part of a year in Paris, turning out travel letters for the New York Tribune and working on 'The American'."

He was, after all, a Right Bank type: you could hardly expect him to have slept under the arches of the Pont Neuf!

The Brahman dropout's first visit to Europe lasted two years, from 1872 to 1874. "I had come back then to try New York," he wrote later, "thinking it my duty to attempt to live at home before I should grow older, and not take for granted too much that Europe alone was

best thing I could imagine was to take up my abode in Paris." He met Flaubert, and was introduced by him to Turgenev.

"Turgenev," Dupree says, "was far more congenial to James than were the French writers of Flaubert's circle. . . . That Turgenev could relish their vehemence and Bohemianism, where James could not, rather recommended him than otherwise."

HENRY JAMES.

"The American."

PARIS (IRT).—James was 33 or 34 when he wrote that, mainly in Paris, and, as R. P. Blackmur says in his introduction to a modern edition of "The American" "just getting into his characteristic stride as a novelist." Three or four years before that—just a century ago—he had made his first trip to Europe (with his sister and their aunt), thus blazing a trail that has become a superhighway.

Later in the passage quoted above, he takes the anthropological approach to his own countrymen a little further: "He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development."

James was the prototype of the American expatriate writer; he was never really "one of the boys," either at home or abroad. "Settled," P. W. Dupree's biography tells us, "in a snug little troisième near the Place Vendôme, he spent the better part of a year in Paris, turning out travel letters for the New York Tribune and working on 'The American'."

He was, after all, a Right Bank type: you could hardly expect him to have slept under the arches of the Pont Neuf!

The Brahman dropout's first visit to Europe lasted two years, from 1872 to 1874. "I had come back then to try New York," he wrote later, "thinking it my duty to attempt to live at home before I should grow older, and not take for granted too much that Europe alone was

best thing I could imagine was to take up my abode in Paris." He met Flaubert, and was introduced by him to Turgenev.

"Turgenev," Dupree says, "was far more congenial to James than were the French writers of Flaubert's circle. . . . That Turgenev could relish their vehemence and Bohemianism, where James could not, rather recommended him than otherwise."

HENRY JAMES.

"The American."

PARIS (IRT).—James was 33 or 34 when he wrote that, mainly in Paris, and, as R. P. Blackmur says in his introduction to a modern edition of "The American" "just getting into his characteristic stride as a novelist." Three or four years before that—just a century ago—he had made his first trip to Europe (with his sister and their aunt), thus blazing a trail that has become a superhighway.

Later in the passage quoted above, he takes the anthropological approach to his own countrymen a little further: "He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development."

James was the prototype of the American expatriate writer; he was never really "one of the boys," either at home or abroad. "Settled," P. W. Dupree's biography tells us, "in a snug little troisième near the Place Vendôme, he spent the better part of a year in Paris, turning out travel letters for the New York Tribune and working on 'The American'."

He was, after all, a Right Bank type: you could hardly expect him to have slept under the arches of the Pont Neuf!

The Brahman dropout's first visit to Europe lasted two years, from 1872 to 1874. "I had come back then to try New York," he wrote later, "thinking it my duty to attempt to live at home before I should grow older, and not take for granted too much that Europe alone was

best thing I could imagine was to take up my abode in Paris." He met Flaubert, and was introduced by him to Turgenev.

"Turgenev," Dupree says, "was far more congenial to James than were the French writers of Flaubert's circle. . . . That Turgenev could relish their vehemence and Bohemianism, where James could not, rather recommended him than otherwise."

HENRY JAMES.

"The American."

PARIS (IRT).—James was 33 or 34 when he wrote that, mainly in Paris, and, as R. P. Blackmur says in his introduction to a modern edition of "The American" "just getting into his characteristic stride as a novelist." Three or four years before that—just a century ago—he had made his first trip to Europe (with his sister and their aunt), thus blazing a trail that has become a superhighway.

Later in the passage quoted above, he takes the anthropological approach to his own countrymen a little further: "He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development."

James was the prototype of the American expatriate writer; he was never really "one of the boys," either at home or abroad. "Settled," P. W. Dupree's biography tells us, "in a snug little troisième near the Place Vendôme, he spent the better part of a year in Paris, turning out travel letters for the New York Tribune and working on 'The American'."

He was, after all, a Right Bank type: you could hardly expect him to have slept under the arches of the Pont Neuf!

The Brahman dropout's first visit to Europe lasted two years, from 1872 to 1874. "I had come back then to try New York," he wrote later, "thinking it my duty to attempt to live at home before I should grow older, and not take for granted too much that Europe alone was

best thing I could imagine was to take up my abode in Paris." He met Flaubert, and was introduced by him to Turgenev.

"Turgenev," Dupree says, "was far more congenial to James than were the French writers of Flaubert's circle. . . . That Turgenev could relish their vehemence and Bohemianism, where James could not, rather recommended him than otherwise."

HENRY JAMES.

"The American."

PARIS (IRT).—James was 33 or 34 when he wrote that, mainly in Paris, and, as R. P. Blackmur says in his introduction to a modern edition of "The American" "just getting into his characteristic stride as a novelist." Three or four years before that—just a century ago—he had made his first trip to Europe (with his sister and their aunt), thus blazing a trail that has become a superhighway.

Later in the passage quoted above, he takes the anthropological approach to his own countrymen a little further: "He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development."

James was the prototype of the American expatriate writer; he was never really "one of the boys," either at home or abroad. "Settled," P. W. Dupree's biography tells us, "in a snug little troisième near the Place Vendôme, he spent the better part of a year in Paris, turning out travel letters for the New York Tribune and working on 'The American'."

He was, after all, a Right Bank type: you could hardly expect him to have slept under the arches of the Pont Neuf!

The Brahman dropout's first visit to Europe lasted two years, from 1872 to 1874. "I had come back then to try New York," he wrote later, "thinking it my duty to attempt to live at home before I should grow older, and not take for granted too much that Europe alone was

best thing I could imagine was to take up my abode in Paris." He met Flaubert, and was introduced by him to Turgenev.

"Turgenev," Dupree says, "was far more congenial to James than were the French writers of Flaubert's circle. . . . That Turgenev could relish their vehemence and Bohemianism, where James could not, rather recommended him than otherwise."

HENRY JAMES.

"The American."

PARIS (IRT).—James was 33 or 34 when he wrote that, mainly in Paris, and, as R. P. Blackmur says in his introduction to a modern edition of "The American" "just getting into his characteristic stride as a novelist." Three or four years before that—just a century ago—he had made his first trip to Europe (with his sister and their aunt), thus blazing a trail that has become a superhighway.

Later in the passage quoted above, he takes the anthropological approach to his own countrymen a little further: "He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development."

James was the prototype of the American expatriate writer; he was never really "one of the boys," either at home or abroad. "Settled," P. W. Dupree's biography tells us, "in a snug little troisième near the Place Vendôme, he spent the better part of a year in Paris, turning out travel letters for the New York Tribune and working on 'The American'."

He was, after all, a Right Bank type: you could hardly expect him to have slept under the arches of the Pont Neuf!

The Brahman dropout's first visit to Europe lasted two years, from 1872 to 1874. "I had come back then to try New York," he wrote later, "thinking it my duty to attempt to live at home before I should grow older, and not take for granted too much that Europe alone was

best thing I could imagine was to take up my abode in Paris." He met Flaubert, and was introduced by him to Turgenev.

"Turgenev," Dupree says, "was far more congenial to James than were the French writers of Flaubert's circle. . . . That Turgenev could relish their vehemence and Bohemianism, where James could not, rather recommended him than otherwise."

HENRY JAMES.

"The American."

PARIS (IRT).—James was 33 or 34 when he wrote that, mainly in Paris, and, as R. P. Blackmur says in his introduction to a modern edition of "The American" "just getting into his characteristic stride as a novelist." Three or four years before that—just a century ago—he had made his first trip to Europe (with his sister and their aunt), thus blazing a trail that has become a superhighway.

Later in the passage quoted above, he takes the anthropological approach to his own countrymen a little further: "He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development."

James was the prototype of the American expatriate writer; he was never really "one of the boys," either at home or abroad. "Settled," P. W. Dupree's biography tells us, "in a snug little troisième near the Place Vendôme, he spent the better part of a year in Paris, turning out travel letters for the New York Tribune and working on 'The American'."

He was, after all, a Right Bank type: you could hardly expect him to have slept under the arches of the Pont Neuf!

The Brahman dropout's first visit to Europe lasted two years, from 1872 to 1874. "I had come back then to try New York," he wrote later, "thinking it my duty to attempt to live at home before I should grow older, and not take for granted too much that Europe alone was

best thing I could imagine was to take up my abode in Paris." He met Flaubert, and was introduced by him to Turgenev.

"Turgenev," Dupree says, "was far more congenial to James than were the French writers of Flaubert's circle. . . . That Turgenev could relish their vehemence and Bohemianism, where James could not, rather recommended him than otherwise."

HENRY JAMES.

"The American."

PARIS (IRT).—James was 33 or 34 when he wrote that, mainly in Paris, and, as R. P. Blackmur says in his introduction to a modern edition of "The American" "just getting into his characteristic stride as a novelist." Three or four years before that—just a century ago—he had made his first trip to Europe (with his sister and their aunt), thus blazing a trail that has become a superhighway.

Later in the passage quoted above, he takes the anthropological approach to his own countrymen a little further: "He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development."

James was the prototype of the American expatriate writer; he was never really "one of the boys," either at home or abroad. "Settled," P. W. Dupree's biography tells us, "in a snug little troisième near the Place Vendôme, he spent the better part of a year in Paris, turning out travel letters for the New York Tribune and working on 'The American'."

He was, after all, a Right Bank type: you could hardly expect him to have slept under the arches of the Pont Neuf!

The Brahman dropout's first visit to Europe lasted two years, from 1872 to 1874. "I had come back then to try New York," he wrote later, "thinking it my duty to attempt to live at home before I should grow older, and not take for granted too much that Europe alone was

best thing I could imagine was to take up my abode in Paris." He met Flaubert, and was introduced by him to Turgenev.

"Turgenev," Dupree says, "was far more congenial to James than were the French writers of Flaubert's circle. . . . That Turgenev could relish their vehemence and Bohemianism, where James could not, rather recommended him than otherwise."

HENRY JAMES.

"The American."

PARIS (IRT).—James was 33 or 34 when he wrote that, mainly in Paris, and, as R. P. Blackmur says in his introduction to a modern edition of "The American" "just getting into his characteristic stride as a novelist." Three or four years before that—just a century ago—he had made his first trip to Europe (with his sister and their aunt), thus blazing a trail that has become a superhighway.

Later in the passage quoted above, he takes the anthropological approach to his own countrymen a little further: "He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and occipital development."

James was the prototype of the American expatriate writer; he was never really "one of the boys," either at home or abroad. "Settled," P. W. Dupree's biography tells us, "in a snug little troisième near the Place Vendôme, he spent the better part of a year in Paris, turning out travel letters for the New York Tribune and working on 'The American'."

He was, after all, a Right Bank type: you could hardly expect him to have slept under the arches of the Pont Neuf!

The Brahman dropout's first visit to Europe lasted two years, from 1872 to 1874. "I had come back then to try New York," he wrote later, "thinking it my duty to attempt to live at home before I should grow older, and not take for granted too much that Europe alone was

best thing